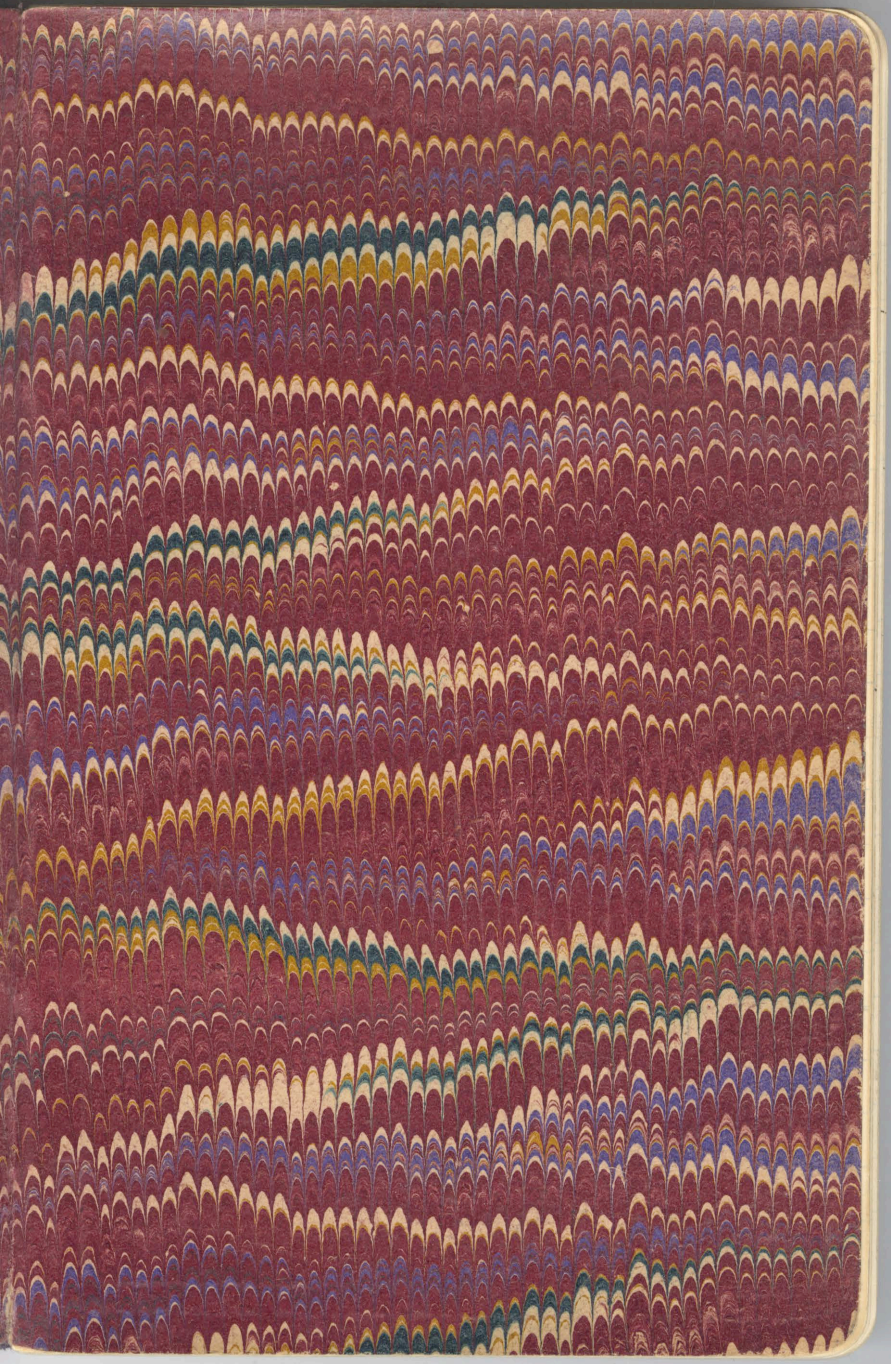
11



North German Lloyd steamer
Meishun -
~~Monday~~ - Tuesday Nov. 9th
11.30

We have just passed a school of porpoises - Murray said he had not supposed they would come ...er - (We were at ...ock this morning -) ...ously wide river - from 1½ & 2 miles ...ass many islands ... washed down ... River, Yangtse ...nds formed ...are of very ... them are grown ... used in making window & veranda shades, & matting for packing goods - Just passing the Mei-an, the

Dated 1913
Date of death of
Empress Dowager

Dated 1913

Date of death of

Empress Dowager.

North German Lloyd steamer
Meishun -
~~Monday~~ - Tuesday Nov. 9th
11.30

We have just passed a school of porpoises - Murray said he had not supposed they would come so far up the river - (We were at Nanking at 7. o'clock this morning -) This is a tremendously wide river - Yesterday it was from 1½ & 2 miles wide - Today we pass many islands made by the silt washed down by this the ~~Yellow~~ Great River, Yangtse Kiang - These islands formed from the silt, are of very rich soil, upon them are grown reeds, which are used in sucky window & veranda shades, & matting for packing goods -
Just passing the Mei-an, the

Standard Oil Company's boat -
These reeds are in flower now &
ready to gather - They are cut with
a big heavy knife. They grow 3
times the height of a man - M. has
taken a picture of a hut made
of them with a man standing in
the door & another near by -
These islands which we pass,
spreads the river out more, so
that it varies today from 2 to 4
miles in width. These reeds are
government property.

1.30 P.M.

We have just passed the two
pillars of the gorge - the East-
pillar & the West-pillar, two
great rocks situated on either
side of the river - sentinels -
On the North shore just before
reaching the West-Pillar, is a stone

fort.
Jolly says there are two things he wants to see in Peking, the Imperial Palace & the Zoo, but especially the Zoo.
There is a music box in the dining room - just now it is playing the "Merry Widow"
The Captain has just looked the distances up in his book.
Nanking is 212 miles from Shanghai & those East & West Pillars, 265 miles up. The river is quite high at present but everywhere we pass these low flat alluvial islands, anywhere from a few feet to a mile across - almost all of them have been covered so far with these reeds.

Wn Hu. at 2.30 land at floating wharves ~~of~~ on pontoons ~~&~~ anchored at both ends with 2 iron chains. Each line has its pontoon, These are made necessary on account of the varying height of the water.

The lines running up river are - 1 North German Lloyd or German boats. (Hamburg American boats agreed to leave this river trade)

2 French line - 3 China Merchants Steam Navigation Co;

4 China Navagation Co. (Butterfield & Swire Agents) 5 Indo. China Steam Navigation Co - (Jardine Matthison Agents) 6 Japanese Line, all have steamers navigating this river - There is an English river gun boat stationed here -

We noticed it was at half mast
Upon inquiry found it was
the Empress Dowager's funeral
today (9th Nov.) consequently all
boats ~~see at~~ have their flags at
half mast.
On the H. G. L. Bourbon, coolies have
for sale, baskets containing
roast ducks; boiled duck eggs;
(in bushel baskets with covers which
live crabs; cooked crabs done up in
require the efforts of 2 more to keep them in
string; peanuts in shell; water melon
the baskets when effect a sale
seeds; & Cessamen seed cakes; fried
fish; chicken eggs, boiled duck eggs
served in hot water; ~~broke~~ rows of
live ducks; various & sundry kinds
of cakes cooked in grease, some
of them a foot long & as big around
as one's fingers; peanut & cessamon
seed candies; ground bean cakes;
pears; black eggs (duck buried
& rotten eggs); sanshu; oranges;

raw fish & raw beef, & be cooked by passengers on board; boiled chestnuts; rice candy -
Murray has invested in peanuts, boiled chestnuts & rice candy - this rice candy is made of puff rice, is made in slabs & cut into sticks 2 in wide & 10 in. long. It tastes much like our pop corn candy -
The money changers & hotel runners jumped onto the bow of the boat, before we had come along side the pontoon, in their eagerness & ~~got~~ recommend their particular hotel & their fellow Chinamen - Competition is keen in China as else where -

Wednesday morning -
The chief officer tells Murray that a deer weighing from 125 to 150 lbs costs 50 $ mex - He (the chief officer) had a young deer that followed him about like a dog, for this deer he paid 10 $ mex -

1 P.M -
Just passed the "Little Orphan" an island rock, in the middle of the Yangtse - It had a lot of cormorants on it - The captain fired off his gun, & for a moment the sky was black with them - Murray took a picture of the island -

I fell down yesterday afternoon in my effort to shew the dog away - She is a very bright little dog, but dirty & flea - & keeps going back & forth from the Chinese

quarters, consequently I objected & lain her under my chair - In falling I landed again on my right knee, (the same one I heart when in Kyoto I was thrown from the ~~to~~ Nikko-hou) consequently am staying in bed today. Have read Edkins "Description of Peking" & his "Recent Changes at Peking" & now I have a German book, "Die Taiping-Revolution in China 1850-1864" by Dr C. Spielmann - Peking means northern capital Nanking " southern "

Thursday -
arrived Hankow at 11 a. M.
The Han River joins the Yangtse
at Hankow -
There is an English concession
a Russian "
a French "
a German "
a Japanese "
Conceded to these different countries.
Each concession has jurisdiction
over its own nationals - enforced
& judged by their own Consul -
In the German concession there are
no Chinese allowed. They can have
shops there, but no Chinese dwellings
The Japanese not only allowed the
Chinese in their concession, but
went themselves to the native city & live
in order to mingle with the people -
The English found that his gave

the Japanese a great advantage in trade, consequently 2 yrs ago, they gave the Chinese permission to build in certain parts of the English settlement.

Train started from Hankow at 10.45 sharp.

2.30 P.M.

Had a very fair tiffin in the dining car. Mr McGilvery of Dr Richard's "China Inland Mission" sat at our table. He came up on the same steamer with us. He has been out here 18 yrs. Asked him some questions about Buddhist symbols wh. he could not answer. I am anxious to know if the symbol of the fish ~~some~~ started before or after Christ.

Saturday morning -

The differences between this country that we are going thro' & that about Shanghai: the villages are surrounded by mud walls instead of by bamboo fences. We are entirely out of the region of canals - instead we have roads - Sometimes they are cut quite deep - from 10 & 30 feet below the surrounding country - as in Manchuria.

At 8.30 we passed Chen-chu-fu. It has a fine wall around it, but not as high as the Soochow wall. The mounds of the graves are quite low, & in many cases they have stone tablets, much the size & shape of our grave stones, in front of them. We have seen no forests either on the boat or train - We are a long way from the bamboo

country - There were trees along the canals, by the graves, the temples & now here & there by the roads - One sees mud bricks, piled up & dry - The land is perfectly flat & is tilled in long regular rows, much like the Illinois country - not in irregular patches, with mud piled up from 2 & 4 ft. around the outside forming at the same time a boundary & a foot-path around it - that is Shanghai Soochow - Hangchow country - No water buffalo in this country, instead we see the donkeys, in pairs ~~plowing~~ used in plowing the fields - In our country we plow in the Spring here they plow in the Fall, & let the ground lie fallow during the winter Murray says the Chinese way is the better - Here & there flocks (droves)

of sheep, but with little visible food for them to eat - the fields being all plowed - Along the roads we occasionally see rough, two wheeled carts drawn by a donkey - its general construction the same as that of its city prototype the Peking cart -

11 A. M.

The dead are still buried on top of the ground, but instead of the coffin being inclosed in a little brick chamber covered with a mound of earth, the little enclosure is of mud, the mud being used instead of bricks, & there is no mound over it, so that the fields have not such large obstructions to the cultivation of the fields - When one gets out of the country of the canals, one gets out of the rice country, because rice requires so much irrigation

at the same time one gets out of the country of the thatched roofs.
The houses in these little enclosed villages, are very low, only a fraction above the mud wall. The walls are plastered with this mud as is also the flat roof, giving altogether an unattractive uncomfortable appearance.
There are no chimneys & the windows are very tiny.
Have just seen a man carrying on his finger a hooded falcon. The gentry use them here in sporting, as they did in the old days in England.

Have just passed Pam Ting Foo, where the Lattimores are stationed & where Murray's classmate of Exeter Pr. Horace Troy Pitkin was killed during

the Boxer uprising.
These cities all have picturesque walls about them, but no moats - now that we are no longer in the canal country. altho there is the Grand Canal from Hang Chow to Peking, said to have been built about 1000 yrs ago.
The railroad does not run thro the cities. There is usually the city wall, then a big field with a road running thro it to one of the city gates, & at the further end of the field is the R.R. station. Railroads in China are not wanted, only tolerated by the mass of the people.

4.30

We are near Peking. Just past six camels - Murray calls them

dromidaries. I asked him in which consisted the difference, he answered that these were brown & camels were usually grey.

Sunday 5:30 P. M.

We arrived at 5 o'clock last night. Found this Waggon Lit Hotel quite impressive & very comfortable. We had given up the two last unoccupied rooms in the house & only secured them by telling that we would be here ten days.

The approach to the city, as we came by train thro' the gate & skirted the wall on the inside was the most impressive that I have ever seen. It quite took my breath away. Then the rickshaw ride to the hotel, thro' these wonderful gates took my breath again

This being Sunday morning, we could not go to the consulate, so we engaged a guide & went to the Temple of Heaven -
We went thro' so many gates, I did not count them - I shall go to the Temple of Heaven again, & the next time I'll have it properly classified in my mind - It is beautiful beyond words to describe - We first went into a side altar or shrine, after passing some beautiful gates - Then we came thro altar where the sacrifices are made - It is all made of white marble, in a square enclosure, with 4 gates of entrance, 4 more gates before entering the circle

The altar is under the canopy of Heaven - perfectly white - wonderful - Inside the square is a sacrificial oven, of green tiles, where the sacred ox was burned - Three marble landings on the other side, with white marble steps are the foundation for the great pillars of wood, on the sacrificial day the first has a lantern dedicated to Heaven, the 2nd one dedicated to the earth, while the 3rd has one dedicated to the ground - (so the guide says -) The 3rd temple contains the Emperor's ancestral tablets, & no one but the highest Chinese officials can go inside - Then there is another temple & back of it, the temple where the Emperor's tablets of the "Ming" dynasty are kept.

They were pushed out of the other temple. At dinner who should come into the dining room but Mr & Mrs Dwight & their younger daughter - Mrs D. came to the office & spoke to me - They left Lake Forest eight years ago & went out to Pasadena to live -

Monday

This morning we had a lot of errands to do - In the first place I went to the bank to draw some money - Murray & Jolly went to the drug store to get some films for my camera - Then they went to the Consulate to see what permissions could be obtained - Found the Summer Palace was the only thing we could get permission to see - We are going

there the day after tomorrow -
I was quite disappointed that
we could not get into the
"Forbidden City"

At eleven o'clock the three
of us with our guide, started
for the Confucian Temple & the
Hall of the Classics - I was quite
disappointed to find everything
in such a run down condition.
In this respect it is a great
contrast to the Temple of Heaven
which is in perfect preservation -

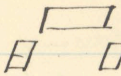
Spent the afternoon seeing the
curio men - When the Llama
of Tibet, the Delai Llama was
here, he paid for everything with
blue turquises - So that now the
town is flooded with them -
We have bought quite a number -
& a big piece - a turquise stone

which is of a fine color & quite a curio. Then I have bought 3 lapistried coats.
1st Emperor's wife's coat, imperial yellow ground, rooster & hare in little circles on the shoulders
2nd a soft colored coat with peacock's feathers as outline for dragon etc. These coats are simply regal. Shanghai, even Mme Silva, has nothing to compare with them.

Tuesday.

Had an early start this morning & went to the Lama Temple called Jung-ho-Kung which we found much more interesting than the Confucian Temple.
There was a fine approach, which reminds me of the approach to so many Japanese Temples.

Three fine tiled gates, with a drum tower just inside, of which we each took a picture. A small "horn pidgin" Lama priest was impertinent. Murray went after him, fortunately for the small boy, his legs were more fleet than Murrays.
In the 2nd court were two fine gold bronze lions (of which we took pictures. In the 2nd temple were 3 Buddha's; the one in the middle, which has the place of honor, is the Buddha of the past the one on my left is concerned with the present; the one on my right is concerned with the future. I took pictures of them in this order. In front of these bronze Buddhas are Indian or Tibbetan accessories - of some

of which I have pictures  side
In this court are two side — — — gold
temples in which are things not
shown to women — of course they
represent generation.
The next temple, facing the same
way are three more Buddhas. These
are gilded. The central Buddha,
(of which I took a picture) is concerned
with long life. She holds an incense
burner from which incense is
coming out. On my left is the
Buddha of riches, on my right —
the Buddha of medicine, holding
a flask.
The next temple, still facing the
same way, is called the palace
where the Emperor Lung Jeou was
born. After his death the Emperor
Cheng Lung, his son, presented this
palace, which was turned into

a Lama Temple, & the other temples were built. That was about 200 yrs ago. Birthdays are celebrated inside this temple. At the back of the altar is a tapestry. At the bottom the 4 Deva Kings, then the 18 rohan, across the center 3 Buddhas present, past & future. Above the Buddha interested in the past is a canopy. Above clouds & an spirits of mind etc.

Around to my left, a gilt figure of the Delai Lama.

On the sides of the square where the palace is, are two buildings we had one opened for us. It contained some wooden images of animals, on the sides, two large hypopotimos, one either side 2 leopard, 2 tiger, in commemoration of the Emperor Cheng Lung hav

been on a hunt & having killed
a hippopotomus, a leopard & a
tiger - facing the door were the
gods of fire in the center, light-
ning & thunder on either side
& at the two further ends, the
wind & the rain -
I forgot to say that at the 1st
gate, besides the 4 Deva Kings
is a Lau Ja - or laughing
Buddha - It is altogether a most
interesting temple -
In the very last temple is a
colossal image of Maitreya
or the coming Buddha, 70 ft.
high made they say of one
piece of wood - We climbed
the stairs to the top & took a
picture of its head -
Reached home in time for
a two oclock tiffin -

Wednesday.

This morning at 8.20, being provided with a basket of lunch we started by carriage for the Summer Palace. It was a cold morning, & I made the mistake of not wearing my fur coat. I found the Summer Palace most beautiful. The Summer palaces of France seem most trivial as compared to it. I took a picture of the outside gate, then of the inner gate, just facing which is the Throne room. With Sam's camera I took pictures of the bronze phoenix (of which there are 2.) & dragon (likewise 2) placed on low marble pedestals in front of the Throne Room. The Emperor's private apart-

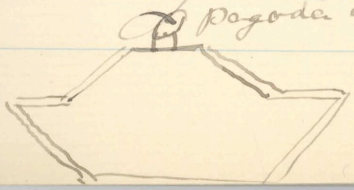
ments are in the edge of the lake. There was not room enough to take them, without getting into a boat, which we did not have at that time. The Empress Dowager's pavilions - reception pavilion, dining hall, sleeping apartment, were placed one behind another.

Beside there was an extensive set of buildings ~~set apart~~ built in commemoration of the Empress Dowager's different birthdays where the statesmen of the country congregated to congratulate her.

Also temples: - a porcelain pagoda, a porcelain temple, & a temple of wood, with lattice windows, paper inside, which

was torn in one place so that
by climbing on a stone, I was
able to look in, & see a gold
Buddha - The interior seemed
very beautiful - There were
any number of summer houses,
bridges, a long covered walk,
a stone house boat.
Here are notes I made as I stood
looking at the porcelain pagoda;
Starting at the top; -
pilgrim ball of bronze.
top roof yellow
next " blue
" " green -
there being a cluster of three
roofs, one after the other.
Then a space for Buddhas, yellow
" " veranda
cluster of 2 roofs - 1st blue, 2nd brown
then Buddhas in yellow.

then another veranda
cluster of 2 roofs, 1st green 2nd
yellow always coming from
the top. then more yellow
Buddhas.
Then there is the yellow tiled
temple - made of yellow tiles
with a pagoda embossed
on each tile. Murray says the
tiles were about 10 inches square
This yellow tiled temple had
a pagoda in front of it.
This pagoda has 3 stories with
green tiles & the roofs, pagoda
walls & pillars are a dull red
There is a stone parapet run-
ning down from this pagoda
with steps & a little railing of
porcelain tiles, the shape is
something like this:



I tried X number of films:
10. entrance of palace
11. 2nd entrance gate.
12 throne room
2. detail of porcelein pagoda
3+4 porcelein pagoda
5+6 porcelein temple
7. Small tiled summer house
8 " house " (Jolly)
9. pagoda
10 new porcelein temple pagoda
12. Birthday temple of Emp. Dowager with 3 roofed green tiled pagoda above.

~~1. " " " Jolly~~
3 temple, stone foundation
4 summer house other side of lake by bridge.

Sam's camera

3 & 4 bronze statues in front of throne room.

5 - front door of throne room

6. view from lake.

7. bronze kong, at corner of Emp. Dowager's apartment.

8 - detail of roof - "

9 & 10 - vista of promenade

11 - summer house

12. " " (next film & page 33) for those left out.

3 & 4 - bridge, gate & pavilion

5 - gate

6. Emp. birthday house steps up & 2 bronze incense burners.

7 & 8. Same - Jolly.

9. next birthday building, beside the first one on it's right.

Murray's camera.

no. 1. entrance of palace (dully)
3. throne room, "
5 view from lake "
6. Emp. Dowager's apartment –
" 6 porcelain pagoda
9 & 10 big porcelain temple (dully)
8 – 3 storied pagoda (dark) "
9. pagoda on hill "
1. Birthday temple 3 roofed green tiled pagoda above – "
3 – open pavillion "

Sam's camera continued.

1 & 2 refreshment hall, ceiling of veranda.

3. Indian pagoda with praying wheel 

4 ceiling of theatre

Did not see everything because it was getting late.
At 5 o'clock, having taken the flat boat, rowed by the eunuchs, for a trip around the lake, including a stop at the reception room - foreign style - for our lunch.
Then over to the other side of the lake, past temple with stone foundation (picture)

pavillion at one end of bridge (picture) then to E. D.'s stone house boat. (pictures) bridge (pic) arch just in front of bridge (..) then the guide wanted to take us to see a Buddha way up on the hillside, Jolly & I attempted the climb, passed bronze summer house, where the windows come from which were at Mr Baviers auction, took pictures of two small pagodas up there, then came down as it was late & the guide said we would be too late to get thro' the gate, if we were evl. careful

Thursday

This morning we found we were at the Zoological gardens. It did not take long to get ready to start, as I had not undressed. Gave the servants $5.- & the stable boy $1. thanked the proprietor & started soon after seven o'clock.
Reached the hotel in time for breakfast.
Later in the morning went to the Catholic Mission, called Pé-t'ang. Went thro the orphanasylum, saw some of the children study, out loud at the top of their voices. others were sewing. Murray took a picture of the wee ones in the yard, as they were about to sing. Then we went

& the "Imprimerie" in order to get the "History of Peking" in French - Of the 1000 copies of the edition, all but 20 had been sold - Cost $16, had it bound which brought it up to $24.

Fre Auguste Maes, de la Congrégation de la Mission, Directeur de l'Imprimerie, is at the head of the printing department. They presented Mr Murray with a board, showing the old way of carving the letters out of the wood. In order to print a book, they had to carve the whole thing out of wood first. It was a lot of work, & the blocks for each book which could only be used for that one book, took up a lot of room. We saw a large case

in which the wooden blocks for ~~the~~ the printing of one book, were piled.

In the afternoon I put on my glad rags & went to Mrs Barnett's. It was her day at home. It was very gay. The women, as usual were overdressed. There were a lot of young men present. Two missionary ladies came in & stayed 2 minutes. Mrs B. wore all sorts of jewelry - pearl necklace, rings galore, including a pearl as big as a as my little finger - much too big - bad taste.

This day has been very nearly wasted.

Friday -

I made an early start & went to the Yellow Temple = Hwang-sze outside the city, & the north of the Tartar City. There are two sets of buildings called the East & the West Temples -

The East Temple is about 600 yrs old. It was used as the Throne room for the Ming dynasty.

In the gate are the fine figures of the 4 Divi Kings, said to be the 4 brothers - They guard the Buddha in the inner temple, one on the North, next on the South, on the East & on the West. no. 1 has a musical instrument, no. 2. has umbrella in one hand, a rat in the other no. 3. has snake in right-hand pagoda in left. no. 4 carries

the sword in both hands.
Each has two devils, one standing on one side, the other under the other foot.
According to the story, these devils wish to destroy (eat) the Buddha in the temple beyond, but the Buddha tells them to eat the guard. The guard tells the devil to eat his foot first. So he gets under the guards foot, & the guard crushes him. They are thus all killed. These are the finest guards I have seen. They are so large that Murray was obliged to climb up on the platform between the guards, on the one side, in order to get those on the other side of the room in the corner

In the temple are 3 Buddhas
The one in the center represents
the past life, He carries a rice
bowl in his hands.
In past times, the Lama Buddha
went to Mongolia - where the
Manchus live - & found them
eating flesh & drinking milk.
In other words they were carniv-
erous - He left them eaters of rice
- that is vegetarians - In com-
memoration of this event, & in
acknowledgement of their
acceptance of his teachings, &
as a reminder, the Buddha is
represented carrying a rice
bowl. The Mongolians eat
their rice from a bowl, with
their fingers, in a similar
manner to the Indians - & on
finishing, clean the bowl with

the tongue & place it within the breast of the bonze.

To the right of the central Buddha, is the Buddha who represents the future state - the praying Buddha -

To the left, the Buddha representing the Present life. His hands ~~are in a gesture of~~ have the thumb & forefinger together. - the symbol of the teacher - From the shoulders spring branches of lotus.

On either side are 4 statues - missionaries, who go from the original Buddha to teach throughout the world - 8 in all.

On the wall, above these 4 missionaries, are frescoes, representing some incident in the lives of 8 Rokkan - (16 rokkan in all) In all these old

temples, the ceiling is practically the same, - beams forming squares, with the dragon in gold, on a dark blue background, with cloud effects in the corners of the squares, in green & red, with gold outline - The greens are always the same in these Chinese temples - the emerald green - The dark blue is the saffire blue, the light blue - turquoise blue. The red is the rubie color the yellow is an old gold - a saffron yellow -

In the next compound is the West Temple - built about a 1000. yrs ago by the Persian (?) dynasty. This temple is in a very dilapidated state.

At the top of the main temple is a gold button such as the

Emperors wear - It was put there because this was the Emperor's palace - It was built by the emperor Chien Lung. ~~in which~~ for the Mongolian princes ~~who~~ ~~supposed~~ brought ~~to~~ their tribute from the country. In the winter, the Mongolians make ~~It was used~~ offerings of silk.

To one side is the white marble pagoda, erected to the memory of a Delai Lama who, upon a visit to Pekin died of smallpox - Around it is a bas relief, representing incidents in the life of the Delai Lama - During 1900 these temples were occupied by the Japanese troops & this monument was much defaced - The faces on the

bas relief were chiseled off.
The Delai Lama's ashes were taken back to Tibet, but his clothes were buried under this pagoda.
This monument was built by the Emp. Cheng Lung 200 yrs ago.

Pictures taken with my camera=
nos. 1, 2 & 3, exterior views of temple.
4 interior, central Buddha - past life
5. " " left, " present "
6. & " right of central " future "
7. " one of 8 missionaries - teachers.
8 & 9. figures of 4 Deva Kings of East temple

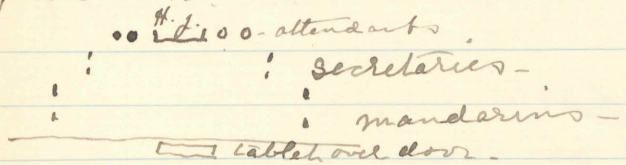
Sam's camera.
no. 1 panel in door
" 2 pillar with elephant's head.
" 3 ceiling over central Buddha gilded & lacquered dragon.

Saturday -

Made an early start & went to what the foreigners call the "Temple of Hell". It is the after death - Built during the Ming Dynasty - When asked why the Japanese who were stationed here during the boxer trouble, did not loot the temple, we were told that every day while they were here, some man was taken sick & died, so after a while they knew that the gods did not want them here & they left.

photo of gate
" " temple
" " tablets
" " "Heaven joss" - placed in the center of the temple, at the back
The magnificent yellow silk

cod embroidered in colors, was presented by the Empress Dowager & put on the joss the day before when the Emp. Dowager visited the temple, upon her return from the burial of the old Emp. Dowager. On either side of the "Heaven joss" are 2 attendants, on the sides in front, are the 4 secretaries (2 civil & 2 military officers) These secretaries represent the time, the Sun, the moon & the year. In other words they are the secretaries of the almanac –




In another row, further out, are the 4 guards = 2 civil mandarins in square hats. then 2 military mandarins in armour –

In front of these statues is a partition, dividing the temple into two parts. In the center, over the door of the partition is an inscription "Em Gung Ja Gu" or Heaven Emperor, who made the heavens. This temple is called the throne room.

In a temple just behind, are the Heaven Emperor & his wife (with yellow silk embroidered robes like the one on the Heaven pors in the temple in front) on each side are 4 attendents + 1 mandarin whose business it is to pass the messages on to the attendents in the next temple. In a temple back of this is the "Ruler of Hell" He is the brother of the grandfather of the late Emperor Kwang-su.

with him are 4 attendants = On his right is the insignia bearer (the man carrying the insignia of his rank); on his left, the seal bearer (the man carrying the seal of Hell; on the extreme left, the recorder of past life (the bearer of life records); on the extreme right, the recording secretary, carrying the book in which is entered the decree of the emperor of Hell as to the sentence - good or bad - of the individual -

To one side of this temple is the room with a statue to the "God of Hell" of the previous dynasty, with similar attendants on one side a horse of bronze, on the other, a mule, for the "Emperor of Hell" to ride in going out - An individual coming to

offer a sacrifice, & having bodily ailment, touches the corresponding part of the image to relieve his affliction. (The same thing is found in the Bull Temple in Kyoto.)
The adjoining building contains 3 groups of 3 goddesses.
The central group: is composed of in the center, the godders of fate who is represented holding a tablet in her hands, marked with a map of the stars. To this godders appeal those who desire that their children should be born upon a day of good omen.
Such a day being determined by the relative position of the heavenly bodies. On her ~~left~~ right, is the godders who has the power to remove sterility; on her left is the godders

who can insure a birth without infection to the eyes of the infant ~~blindness being a great force~~ ("Infection of the eyes, from improper treatment at child birth, is one of the great causes of blindness in China as elsewhere but particularly so in China, where antiseptics are unknown)

2nd group. on right as you enter Central figure, goddess holding in her hands a mass representing small pox sores. & if propiciated will prevent the infant becoming a prey to this desease.

On her left is a goddess having one child in her hand & another playing at her knees. She has the power of giving or withholding the milk from the breast

on the Right of the central figure is a goddess sitting whose

province it is to prevent the child in embryo from opening its eyes
3rd group on the left as you enter:—
Center is a goddess holding in her hands a tablet described with a map of the heavens, to whom comes the Chinese woman to pray that the birth may be a ~~quick one & a~~ healthy one. ~~(that the birth pains will not be of long duration) = midwife~~
On her left ~~the~~ is the goddess who controls the powers of conception, unto whom the Chinese woman comes to pray that she may conceive.
On her right is the goddess who controls the actual birth

& whom the chinese women come & burn incense & offer prayer that the birth may be an easy one.
In the center of the large enclosure are many tablets & the memory of Mandarins & princes.
There are two imperial tablets here in the yellow tiled pavilions. The other tablets are erected on pedestals on turtles. The turtle is the emblem of long life - of long remembrance - it is of great strength. & from India comes the tradition that the earth rested on the turtle.
The low buildings forming this enclosure, are partitioned off into 72 rooms, in each one of which is a judge & 10 attendants
Each soul, after death has & pass

by each of these 72 judges, who records their findings whether good or bad, & this record is passed up to the Emperor of Hell. If the record is good they are re-incarnated - if bad, they go to Hell -

Returned to the hotel for a 3 o'clock tiffin - On the way we saw the preparations for the return of the grand Emp. Dowager's Tablet, & going out a way, saw the tombs & encampment where it was to rest over nights -

Sunday -

This morning we went over to the Chinese City to look for furs. The grand Emp. Dowager's tablet was to pass at the foot of Legation Street, but as it was so uncertain when it

would come along, we did not wait. At 1, so the 3 of us tiffined with Col. & Mrs Barnett. The walls of the house are covered with red cloth, which forms a background for the red, & the yellow embroideries which cover the walls. They have black wood furniture, & a handsome opium couch but the general effect is over-crowded, like Mr Bavier's house, & is far from restful.

After tiffin we went to the house of the Chinese Secretary, Charles D. Tenny, hoping to find Mrs but she had gone.

We then went to a Tinsting place, a big curio shop, then to a bazar or fair, which takes place 3 times a month, in the grounds

of the old dragon temple -
Murray bought a snuff
bottle there -

Monday -

This morning we devided forces
Murray going to look for furs
while I went to the Temple of
Agriculture -
It is situated just across the
broad street, due West of the
Altar of Heaven - The enclosure
has the same shape as that of
the Temple of Heaven, only
smaller - First we came to the
Altar to the "Spirits of Heaven".
The tablets are brought out & the
sacrifices are made in the
Spring of the year, at which time
the Emperor himself comes &
sows the seed - rice, in a plot
of ground set aside for him -

If for any reason he cannot come his strip of land is left bare, as no one can sow his seed for him - His plow, buckets etc are all painted the imperial yellow. In front of the tablets are placed candles, flowers, incense burners in which the yellow & white silk is burned, also the paper money. In a room behind these is a long table for 24 bowls containing meat of the same kind of animals as are about to be sacrificed. Then come in another room, 1 ox 2 deer; 1 hare; 3 sheep; & 3 pigs - all have been skinned & cleansed beforehand.

Some 100 feet back of this altar, is the Temple connected with it. Here the Emperor retires after plowing & sowing the

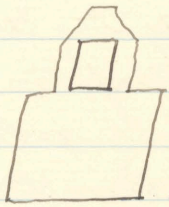
grow with rice. (By the way it is not a proper rice field.) To the right of this temple, is a long temple, where all the tablets belonging to this series of altars are kept. There was no such thing as getting in or looking in. On the side, just before reaching this temple is a little building used for burning incense.

On the other side & back a little is a building used in the preparing of the animals for the sacrifice - pouring boiling water over them & skinning them.

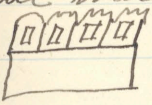
Then come (according to the guide, but I think he did not know) Altar of the sea -

4 stands to hold tablets

1 tablet for rain
1 " " wind
1 " " lightning
1 " " sun -

They are  of this shape -
The tablets themselves
are in the temple -
These are the stands
with a niche to place them in -
Next comes the altar for rain
At the back ~~were~~ are five
stone stands for tablets -
These are all for dragon tablets
1st, the highest in rank is the
center one; no. 2, is on its left;
no. 3 on its right; no 4 on
extreme left; no. 5 on extreme
right - The three central stands
are carved representing mountains;
the two end ones have
each a trough around them

to hold water & are carved to represent waves - When asked why the central stands did not have the trough also, for water I was told that the dragon Buddha of the sea have not water in their houses. (I do not know whether there is more than one or not) the water is only on the outside.



This is the shape of the stand -

The tablets are written by Mandarins - on one side of the tablet the writing is in Chinese, on the other in Manchu Only the dragon is worshipped here - To the right of the 1st altar (as you face the temple) is the entrance to the Emperor's buildings, where he spends the night before the sacrifice

The first is an entrance hall, the second the place where he spends the night - A niche in the wall, opposite the door was pointed out to me as the Emperor's bed, where he spent the night before the sacrifices - The dust was several inches deep around the sides of the room - & the place had a dilapidated appearance - In the stone floged court - the grass was growing between the stones -

The Americans occupied this temple during the relief of Peking in 1900 - The guide told me that the imperial tablets - in fact all the tablets of the different altars had been destroyed at that time -

I told him that if I had some thing that I thought a great deal of I kept it very carefully in a safe place, where everything that might cause it to deteriorate was kept away - my servants would recognize that in my eyes it was a thing of value & would treat it accordingly - If, on the other hand I threw this thing in a corner, where the dust could get on it, where it might easily be broken, - my servants would say - oh moskee -

In the same way, if the Chinese kept their temples & their tablets in good repair if they kept the interiors clean & free from dust, the foreigner

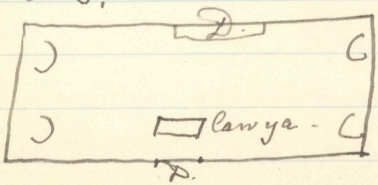
would treat it with more consideration than if they found it uncared for ~~a~~ not cherished These temples have many gates Each gate has its keeper, who receives no money except what can be extorted from the people who want to go thro'. & the wild grass which has found its way between the stones of the pavement - This accounts for the dilapidated condition, altho' there be plenty of people to keep things in order - More's the pity -

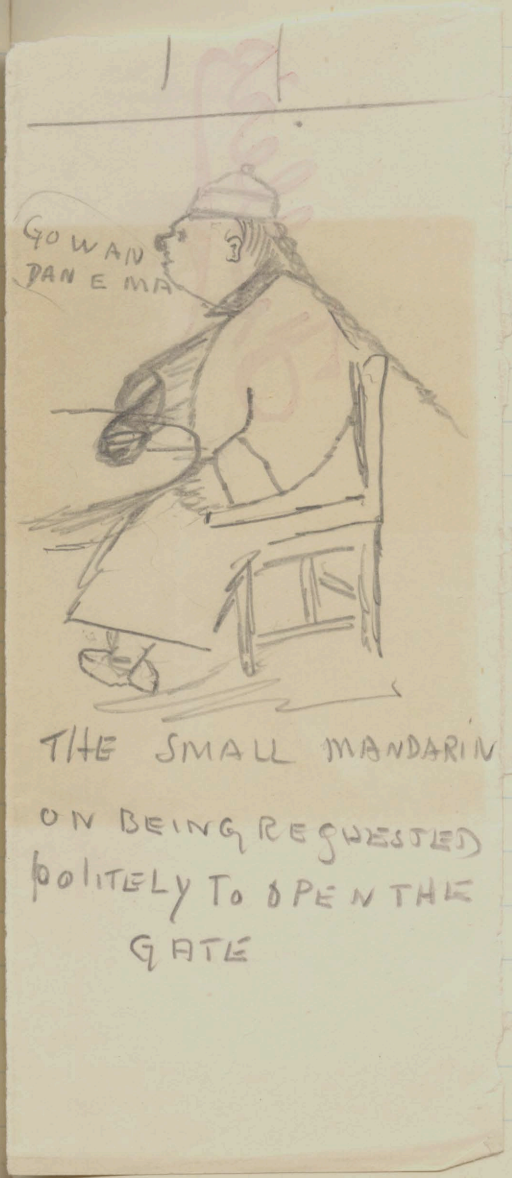
In the afternoon, after very late tiffin, I went with the guide to get some of the high Manchu shoes - Couldn't find any large enough for my Chicago feet!

Tuesday -

Took the train at 9.30
The train was not as comfortable as going up - The food was awful - Took some pictures from the open window while the train was going -
Reached Hankow Wednesday afternoon
Went on board the steamer that same afternoon, altho we did not leave port until Thursday night -
Thursday morning after breakfast we, that is Mamma

& I took a sampan & crossed the river to the city of Wu Chang. Situated opposite Hankow. We had with us one of the table boys from the steamer, & a native coolie - Took rickshaws & went way out into the country to the monastery of Me La Dee - The place is called Pa Dung Su - It is built on the side of a hill, one temple in a line behind another, up & up. The first was a gate, where there were only two guards on fierce looking, mythological animals - Then came a temple in which were 4 guards.






THE SMALL MANDARIN

ON BEING REQUESTED
politely TO OPEN THE
GATE


THE SMALL MANDARIN

ON BEING REQUESTED
POLITELY TO OPEN THE
GATE

Fuller's

LTD

# Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, Ltd.

## DINING ROOM.

| REFRESHMENTS. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| The Chinese make pilgrimages to this | | |
| Wu Tai Shan | | |
| Lama | | |

Name

Address. Tai Shan (Shantung)
Chinese Buddhist

ADDRESSES.

Pig
fox
deer
wild cat
[illegible]

pheasant
snipe
plover
quail
teal
duck
geese
swan
pigeon

[illegible]darin duck
[illegible] duck
[illegible]ard "
[illegible] "
[illegible]on "
[illegible]ther
[illegible] teal
[illegible]d "
[illegible] "
[illegible] "

Charles D. Tenney.

Chinese Secretary,
American Legation.

*Charles D. Tenney.*

*Chinese Secretary,*
*American Legation.*

# ADDRESSES.

Pig
fox
deer
wild cat
hare

Pheasant
snipe
plover
quail
teal
duck
geese
swan
pigeon

mandarin duck
black duck
mallard "
grey "
widgeon "
many others

spectacle teal
blue winged "
green " "
spotted "

~~South~~

North of Shanghai

Bamboo partridges in the bamboo country much like the Scotch grouse — & very hard to shoot —

Dr. C. Spielman, in his "Die Taiping-Revolution in China 1850-1864" states that there are, in the Middle Kingdom "(Reich der Mitte" from 400 000 000 (four hundred million) inhabitants. That indicates a very thickly inhabited country.
The average Chinaman is underdize & of no great muscular development, but they have great endurance, as is shown when they come into competition with workmen of other countries. For food they are satisfied with a bowl of rice, a cup of tea, once a day a little fish, & upon rare occasions, some roast pork. For 4000 years their work & their requirements have remained the same.

Agriculture, for thousands of years has been the most honored & looked

up to business in the country.
From time immemorial, the "Son of Heaven" goes on the 1st of the new year & with his own hands, plows the earth. After much difficulty the China man has redeemed the soil, from the Chinese ~~wo~~ great wall & the South sea, from the Mongol-tibetan wastes, & the Ocean. By the sweat of his brow, in peaceful work, ~~the~~ he cultivated the ground, & the wild uncivilized tribes, took themselves to the mountains, where the farmers left them in peace. By the sweat of their brow they possessed & defended their land. When tribes from the neighboring countries poured into China, & established themselves there, they were obliged to accomodate themselves to the farmer, otherwise they were driven out of the land.

The warlike proclivities of the country were used in warding off attacks from without, & in keeping possession of land which the former had peacefully reclaimed - In politics an aggressive policy was only adopted by the Mongolian (1279-1368) & Manschurian dynasties since 1644 foreign rulers - both of them -
The great Kublai overcame Burma & Korea, & Kien-lung "Bucharei & Thibet - With the exception of Burma these countries remained subject to China -
In the Chinese-Japanese war the Chinese got the worst of it in nearly all battles & skirmishes, but that was because the Japanese were better organized, better fitted out & better led, & because the Japanese have always been a fighting people -

The China man, peaceful & industrious has never paid much attention to politics - If left alone in their ancestral country, on their own homes, they ~~are opt to~~ & are not tyrannized over, they are opt to let who will rule the land - In this way they have often endured foreign rulers - Only when the foreigner began to oppress them, or to take away some of their time honored rights, then would they rise up in their might, & banish them from the country - ~~In this~~ On this account the Mongolian despotism was brought to an end by an uprising of the people under the farmer leader Tschu-yuen-tschang - Again the Manchurian despotism would have been overcome by the rising of the people under the farmer leader

Hung-Sin-tschuen, if the European powers had not helped the government. The struggle of the Chinese against the northern barbarian brought about heroic deeds quite equal to those perpetrated in Germany, France, Spain, Greece etc. in their struggles for freedom. In times of need, the soldier was always the soldier of the people, who understood what was at issue — that was the best good of the country. When the work of the war was over, the soldier came home, hung up his sword, & took once more to his plow. The Chinaman fought, not for his ruler, but for his country. Consequently the history of China does not center in the dynasties & in the princes, but in the people.

600 yrs before Christ they had a higher

culture than the assyrian & Babilonian kingdoms of that period - 100 after Christ, their civilization was higher than that of ~~Rome~~ their Roman contemporaries under Hadrian & Antonius - They were as a people devoted to the land they were born on, & to peaceful occupations & were much opposed to intercourse with the stranger, from whom there was never any good to be expected. but who, on the contrary always wanted to take by force, the proofs of Chinese culture - In the South nature had protected them from their neighbors by high mountains in the West by great stretches of waste lands, on the East, by the Ocean - It was always, from the north that the barbarians came down upon them,

Consequently they conceived the idea of a great wall, on the north. They let their neighbors alone, & in return wanted to be let alone.
The Chinese have shown their proficiency in drying out swamps, in redeeming forest lands, in reclaiming waste lands & make them into fruitful regions, especially thro the proper insertion of canals, & irrigating ditches.
The principal product, chosen on account of its great nourishing qualities, is rice - besides this they grow in quantities beans "hirse" & "weizen" (?) Their principal drink is tea. Finer tea plantations there are no where in the world.
They have exported much rice & tea and they have been compelled to open their ports to the world, besides these they export silk & wool in great quantities

The Chinese discovered the reckoning of time. The kalender & compass followed. From the knowledge that the earth & moon moved, came the discovery of the change in the seasons, so necessary to the agriculturist. Powder used as much for their fire crackers as for their guns, & printing were known to them long before they were discovered in Europe.

As the owner & tiller of the soil, he recognized Heaven (tien) that brought him rain & wind, thunder & lightning light & darkness; warmth & cold. This heavenly god, this powerful one had to be propitiated, but he was not reverenced. Instead of the reverence for god there was the reverence for the ancestors. 500 years before Christ came Confucius, who gave the people

rules of conduct, under every possible condition, which hold good to this day. Then came Buddhism from India, then Mohammidanism, & later Christianity. Lao-tsy founded a cult of common sense

"The following of Christ, which has several time found a footing, have taken their impetus much more thro' political social, & business than thro' religious motives"

Pekin, Nov. 20th 1909.

We have about 120 American soldiers here in Pekin, marines. The English have a regiment - the "Inniskillings".
The Germans, the Russians the Japanese - all have soldiers stationed here & in Tintsin - especially at Tintsin -
Murray asked Dr Lenz last night if he thought keeping so many foreign troops here in China was necessary - Dr Lenz replied that while he did not anticipate another uprising like the Boxer. he did not think the many changes could be effected without serious internal troubles - The Chinese through-

out the empire are dissatisfied with the Prince Regent, because he has not a strong character, & because he favors the Manchus, showing his preference by appointing them to government positions throughout the empire instead of Chinese -

He said the late Emperor Kwang Su, had quite a temper. He was a nephew of the old Empress Dowager, & she gave him a niece of hers, also a cousin of his, as wife - He did not want her - she was not good looking; but in time he was obliged to accept her - The Chinese can kick their shoes off - After the wedding when the new Empress came

into Kuangsu's room, he kicked his shoe off & threw it at her & ordered her out of the room. So far as is known they had no marital relations. As a recompense for having accepted the wife the Empress Dowager provided for him, he was given concubines. These he could not choose for himself, but his no. 1 wife had something to do with it. & thro' her consent, he was given as 1st concubine, the woman whom he had wanted to make his real wife. He treated his wife so badly that she sided with the Empress Dowager in everything, even when she took the Emperor's power

away from him. - I refer to the coup d'etat of '98.
The Empress Dowager turned the government over to her nephew, & he at once began to plan all sorts of reforms - There were two parties - the people who wanted things to continue as they had been, - the conservatives & those who wanted to institute reforms - along European lines - In order to know whether the different courtiers were on his side, or on the Empress Dowagers, - whether they were Conservatives or reformers, he had European clothes provided for the court - & on a certain day all who stood for reform were to wear the European dress. In this way

he thought to make them commit themselves - so that there would no longer be a chance to pretend to side with both parties -

The Emperor found one of the Mandarins unruly, and sent Yuan Shi-kai to cut his head off - The day before this was to be done, Yuan dropped in to see this Mandarin & told him that he would be obliged to come to him the next day & chop his head off. The Empress Dowager was at the Summer Palace at this time - The Mandarin rushed off to see her, disclosed the plan to order the court - such of them as were for the Emperor -

to dress in foreign clothes, & told her that the Emperor intended to chop off the heads of all the Mandarins who served her -
The old lady at once ordered her chair, & without losing any time, repaired to the Palace in Pekin, & had an interview with the Emperor - "I hear you intend to dress the court in foreign clothes"? "Yes" what then if I may ask, do you intend me to wear?" Oh, you can wear white". Now white is the mourning color in China, & when she heard this she cried "You intend to put me in mourning, do you?" & hit him across the head - such a blow that it nearly

threw him down. She at once ordered all the gates & doors to be guarded. No one could move, and thus ended the reign of Kwangsu. He was still the Emperor in name, but the Empress Dowager took the reigns of government back into her own hands.

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